Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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LIBERTY BELL IS CAST IN TROY

Pennsylvania and New York Suffragists Join in Celebration of Event

New York and Pennsylvania suffragists joined this week in celebrating the casting of the new Liberty Bell at Troy, N. Y. The bell, which will be carried through Pennsylvania this summer and then placed on temporary mountings in Independence Square, Philadelphia, is an exact replica of the original Liberty Bell.

An automobile parade and public luncheon were part of the celebration at Troy. The bell was wreathed with a great garland and the lever which released the molten metal into the mold was moved by Miss Katherine Wentworth, a niece of Mrs. Katherine Wentworth Ruschenberger of Strafford, Penn., who originated the idea.

A public reception was given Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, Miss Hannah Patterson, chairman of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

MOTHER PENSIONS NOW KANSAS LAW

First Legislature Elected by Woman's Vote Passes Three Bills Asked

The first Kansas Legislature elected in part by the votes of women closed last week, and Mrs. S. A. Thurston, who was one of the women's lobby at Topeka, tells The Woman's Journal some of the accomplishments for women.

A mothers' pension bill, making Kansas the tenth of the eleven suffrage States to pass such a measure, was carried. The pensions are to be administered by the various boards of County Commissioners with the assistance of an appointed board of three women in each county.

A Child Hygiene Bureau was created by the Legislature.

A Wage Commission bill passed. The Commission will consist of three members: The State Labor Commissioner, ex-officio, and two others, one of whom is to be a woman, appointed by the governor.

These three measures were endorsed by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State W. C. T. U., The Good Citizenship League, the Kansas branch of the National Congress of Mothers, besides various local organizations of strength and influence. "Some of the measures passed were not all we desired," says Mrs. Thurston, "but we feel that a good beginning has been made."

A bill misnamed as an "equal property rights" measure was de-

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MONTANA WOMEN CAST FIRST VOTE

Primary Elections Bring Out New Voters in "Surprisingly Large Numbers"

For the first time in the cities of Montana women voted on equal terms with men at the primary elections March 22.

The largest vote ever recorded in a primary election was cast in Butte, and the Butte Miner of March 23 says that the new women voters "particularly turned out in surprisingly large numbers," and that they showed probably as much interest as men. One woman, Mrs. Edith Clinch, was nominated without opposition on the Socialist ticket for alderman. One of the surprising developments of the election, according to the Miner, was the loss of strength on the part of the Socialists, who polled only 1402 votes out of a total of 10,734, although there was a contest for the mayoralty nomination.

In Anaconda it was estimated that one-third of the total vote was cast by women, in Missoula from one-third to one-half, and in Great Falls about thirty per cent. In Helena, Bozeman and Livingston there were few contests, and the vote was light.

FREE WOMEN TO HELP CAMPAIGN

Kansas Voters Will Raise Money to Aid Suffragists in Other States

The enfranchised women of Kansas are to help the suffrage campaign this year. A conference of about thirty women from various sections of the State was held last month in Topeka in response to a call by the president of the Good Citizenship League, which was formerly the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association.

"The purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans for work by the organization," says Mrs. S. A. Thurston, "and, remembering our moral obligation to the States in the midst of amendment campaigns, it was decided that our first efforts should be directed towards plans to raise money for their aid. If each State would help even a little, the hearts of the workers who are bearing the burden of the battle this year would be cheered."

The National League for the Protection of the Family has just held its annual meeting. As usual, it elected a board of officers consisting of men alone. No family is fully protected without two parents, and no organization officered only by one sex will ever be able to get to the bottom of the many and complicated causes which injure family life. The N. L. P. F. means well, but it is one-sided.

The Governor of Missouri has vetoed the mothers' pension bill for St. Louis.

A WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE

Mrs. Morna A. Wood, Who Pushed Bill Against Child Labor in Wyoming House (See Page 104)

WOMAN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW NOW WYOMING STATUTE

Legislature Just Closed Restricts Capital Punishment, Gives Pensions to Widowed Mothers, Requires Medical Inspection in Schools and Safeguards Food

The Wyoming Legislature, of which Mrs. Morna A. Wood (see picture above) was a member, has closed a remarkable session, at which were passed a large number of measures in the interests of women. An eight-hour law for women and girls was passed; married women were given their dowry rights; the homestead exemption of a widow was raised from $1,500 to $2,500, and the estate of a married woman or widow from $10,000 to $20,000.

Mrs. Wood herself introduced a bill, which was enacted as told on the next page, prohibiting the employment of children in injurious occupations.

Capital punishment was partially abolished, it now resting with the jurors to decide whether a man shall be hanged or imprisoned for life.

A pension law was passed for dependent women whose husbands are dead, disabled, imprisoned, or have deserted, and who have children under 14 years of age. The law provides a pension of $20 a month for one child and $10 for each additional child.

Medical inspection was provided for in city schools, to cover inspection of eyes, ears, throat and nose.

Greater safeguards were placed about the pure food laws of the State, particularly with reference to the condemnation and confiscation of misbranded or adulterated foods. Wyoming possesses an unusually strong pure food law, effectively supplemented by the State chemist, who is a member of the faculty of the State university.

In regard to the sale and distribution of cocaine and other narcotic drugs, heavy penalties have been provided.

The influence of the women voters of Wyoming is showing itself more clearly than ever before.

SUFFRAGE IN THE AIR

Mrs. Alexander McKenzie, one of Yonkers's leading suffragists, goes three times a day to the wireless on her roof and sends the message, "Votes for Women," four hundred miles out into space. Often this begins wireless conversations, adventures in the air.

The other day she asked: "Who are you?" "I'm at sea," came the reply. Quick as a wireless flash Mrs. McKenzie answered, "So am I; I'm on Bedloes Island. I'm Liberty enlightening the world. I've stood here till I'm old and gray, proclaiming a thing I am not. Now, I speak for all unfranchised women,—Votes for Women!" And the answer crackled back in dots and dashes —"You're all right, old lady. Shoot it in the air! We'll salute you as we come in by Bedloes!"

WOMEN WATCHERS WON IN JERSEY

Legislature Passes Bill to Permit Women at Polls in September Suffrage Election

The New Jersey Senate last week passed the Crosby bill to permit women watchers at the polls at the special election in September on the suffrage amendment. The bill had previously passed the House.

The Crosby bill permits the appointment of both suffragists and anti-suffragists as watchers.

WOMEN OF JAPAN ASK FOR VOTES

Enter Political Campaign for First Time to Help Husbands —Newspapers Wonder

Japanese women appeared for the first time in history in a political campaign last week. The wives of several of the candidates for the new House of Representatives made a house-to-house canvass in behalf of their husbands. According to press dispatches their participation caused wonder and led the Japanese newspapers to comment on the development of the new women in Tokio.

Women cannot vote in Japan, but only about 2,000,000 men out of a total population of 54,000,000 have the right. Tokio, with a population of a little over 2,000,000, has only 40,000 voters.

METHODISTS OUT TO HELP CAUSE

Conferences Declare Intention of Supporting Suffrage in Ohio and Pennsylvania

Methodists are coming to the support of equal suffrage. The Methodist Men of Ohio, 3,000 strong, in Columbus recently declared:

"We commend to the Methodist Men of Ohio the proposition to grant the franchise to women not merely for the equity of equal suffrage, but for the increase and unifying of the moral forces of the State."

In Norristown, Penn., the Methodist Episcopal Conference at the final session of a busy conference with about 300 delegates present, passed unanimously a resolution in which they said: "We affirm our belief in the principle of political equality and our faith in the patriotic devotion and aspirations of the women of our State; and we recommend that all our members work actively to secure the passage of the amendment to the State Constitution, enfranchising women, which has been passed by two successive Legislatures, and which comes before the voters in November of this year."

Bills have been introduced in New York to strip working women of most of the legal protection they now enjoy. No right is really safe when granted to those who have no votes to defend it.

FROM THE TRENCHES

By Elizabeth C. Adams

HEAD that lay upon my breast, waving hair my lips have pressed,
Arms that when we said good-bye held and calmed me manfully,
Soldier, these you've left to lie where dark trenches shame the sky.
What of you, my soldier, speak! Have you gone fresh truth to seek?

Tell me, tell me, blessed one! Hark! I hear you. O, my Son!
"'Twas no glorious death you died? A sacrifice to nation's pride?
One of many squandered wide in government-ordered fratricide"?
God! My God! Can this be true? Precious Son, I'll ransom you!

Your priceless work cut off in vain! Your gifts that none shall see again
Thrown like trash to feed a fire built at diplomats' desire,
Just to publish how much higher we can build a funeral pyre!
O my Soldier, show me how I can pay your ransom now!

Yes. I listen. What, my son? "Put my sword and buckler on?
Sword of Courage, sharp with Love, Buckler, Word of God above;
Fit these on and go to prove how the minds of mothers move"?
Will they listen, though, most dear? Will the nations' rulers hear?

"Yes, my mother," clear you say, "they must hear your word today.
Far enough the flames have spread with my comrades' bodies fed.
You whose hearts have ached and bled, up! avenge your country's dead!
Claim the right to speak your word where the people's voice is heard!

"Governments and courts, I say, are but you, and I and they.
Be not cowed and hushed with awe, calling God's each man-made law.
Who can say he ever saw constitution without flaw?
Rules they are that men have made less to safeguard truth than trade.

"Whose the fault that Trade is King? Yours, you mothers', there's the sting!
You yourselves have failed your boys. Weak, dependent, willing toys,
Fearing loss of fireside joys, shrinking from a world of noise,
You have failed to take your place as guardian-mothers of the race!

"While your babies cuddle warm you will hold them safe from harm.
Do you never dream they'll lie staring blankly at the sky?
Do you think your duty by, when their rooms are orderly?
Mothers, when you smooth their beds, think where now we lay our heads!

"You who think your homes are small, bounded close by wall on wall,
Look how far your floors have spread! See your carpets soiled and red,
Wet with blood of children dead, sons you'd die to save,—you said!
O my mother, though I'm gone, save some other mother's son!

"Claim your right to lend a hand. Help men guide our motherland!
Mothers! Fathers! Look to where wandering sons and daughters fare;
That domain you two must share; watch their wandering, home is there!
O my mother, can you see? Only this can ransom me!"

A WOMAN LEGISLATOR

Mrs. Morna A. Wood Honored in Wyoming House—Pushes Through Bill Against Child Labor in Injurious Occupations

During the forty-six years that Wyoming has had equal suffrage there have been but four women sent to the Legislature, all of them having served in the House of Representatives. During the session of the 13th State Legislature (1915), Mrs. Morna A. Wood of Sundance was the only woman member of the Legislature. Mrs. Wood is a vivacious, winning little woman, a widow with two daughters, aged 7 and 5. For a number of years before Mrs. Wood was married she was a public school teacher in her county, and since her widowhood she has been county superintendent of schools, hence had familiarized herself as to the many needs of children, educationally and in the fields of labor.

Mrs. Wood in no way sought the position of lawmaker, and as a matter of fact was met on the street by the editor of her home paper, who said to her, "Mrs. Wood, you are going to run for the Legislature."

Mrs. Wood promptly responded, "No, I am not." But she was finally prevailed upon to permit her name to come before the people, and although she ran against a woman of a different political faith, she had no difficulty in being elected.

The first recognition which she received at the Legislature was being placed upon a committee of three to notify Governor John B. Kendrick that the 13th State Legislature was in session. The next honor falling to her was being placed on a committee to escort the Governor to a joint session of the Legislature when he was to give his gubernatorial address. In addition to these temporary committees, Mrs. Wood served on the following committees: of Education and Public Libraries, of Labor, and of Rules, and was Chairman,—or should one say Chairwoman,—of the Engrossing Committee.

Mrs. Wood was very popular through her forty days of lawmaking, and in an interview with her she has said: "The men of the Legislature could not have treated me more kindly and courteously, and with more consideration. I enjoyed the entire session." It is customary when members from a county have successfully pushed through a bill, which brings to their county special appropriation or consideration, that the delegates treat the members of the legislative body with boxes of cigars. In Mrs. Wood's case it was always a box of candy. There was one minister in the Legislature, and when the cigars were passed, the members always purchased two boxes of candy,—one for the woman legislator, and one for the minister, In addition to this attention, Mrs. Wood's legislative desk was every morning decorated with a fresh bouquet of flowers.

During the session of the Legislature, the Colorado Legislature as a body, came to Wyoming, and the two States had a joint session. Mrs. Heartz, a Representative from Colorado, was shown the courteous attention that Mrs. Wood had universally received, and when a reciprocal visit was made, Mrs. Wood occupied Mrs. Heartz's legislative chair in the Capitol at Denver.

Wyoming's woman legislator introduced one bill, known as House Bill No. 177, regulating the employment of women and children. This bill became a law with exceptionally few amendments. The law prohibits the employment of children in occupations injurious to life, limb, health or morals; and provides that employers of women shall provide seats for such employees.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Wood made an earnest and successful plea on the floor of the Legislature to kill the quick divorce bill which had been introduced.

MORE FLIMSY ARGUMENTS

Quotations from Colorado Papers Mean No More Against Suffrage than Burglary Does Against Republican Form of Government

The lack of solid argument against equal suffrage is shown by the way its opponents are driven to snatch at all sorts of straws. Unable to prove that it has done any harm anywhere, or in any respect, they point to some unpleasant event in a suffrage State—which nobody there attributes to equal suffrage—as a proof that women ought not to be allowed to vote. Every time that a murder or a burglary is committed in the United States, the Czar of Russia might as well point to it as an argument against a Republican form of government.

The latest example is two quotations from Colorado papers, which are being diligently circulated by Eastern opponents of equal rights. Dean Hart, of the Denver Cathedral (High Church Episcopalian), is reported as saying that last year there were 1,265 divorces and a number of unpunished murders. In 1892, the year before women were given the ballot, Colorado granted 937 divorces. Since then the population has more than doubled. If the number of divorces last year was 1,265, the proportion of divorce to the population is less now than before women voted. Dean Hart is not quoted as attributing either the divorces or the murders to woman's ballot. When equal suffrage was debated in the United States Senate not long ago, Senator Shafroth read letters from the judges of all the judicial districts in Colorado, in which they declared unanimously that they had never known of a divorce caused by equal suffrage.

The other quotation that the anti-suffragists are circulating is from the Pueblo Chieftain. It calls for an investigation of a story that boys have been cruelly treated in some of the State institutions. Mr. Joe B. Hosmer, formerly of Colorado, is now the advertising manager of The Woman's Journal. He says the Pueblo Chieftain is notorious for launching sensational charges in order to make capital against its political opponents, with very little regard for accuracy. The bad conditions which it alleges to have prevailed in the reformatory under the administration of the opposite party may really have existed, but the fact that the Chieftain says they did is no very strong proof of it. If cruelties have been committed against children, they are not likely to be investigated with less care or punished with less severity because women have a vote.

And this sort of stuff is all that the opponents of equal rights can give us as argument against equal suffrage where it exists! Why do they not bring forward evidence that some evil has happened as a consequence of woman's ballot? For twenty years the anti-suffrage associations have been diligently gathering every scrap of testimony against it that they could get. Thus far they have failed to find in all the suffrage States put together a dozen respectable men who assert over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results. On the other hand, testimony to its good results is given by a long list of the most highly respected men and women of those States.

A. S. B.

Through a mistake the Woman's Journal last week gave the date for the Hague Conference as April 14. The date is, as it had been previously given, April 28.

There is a report that the Daughters of the Revolution are about to endorse suffrage. It is a grand thing to be a Daughter of the Revolution; but, as a prominent suffragist has said, it a grander thing to be the Mother of a Revolution,—a beneficent revolution—such as the suffragists of today are trying to bring about.

MOTHER PENSIONS NOW KANSAS LAW

(Continued from page 103.)

feated. Under Kansas law men and women have identical rights in the control and distribution of the property owned by each. The measure should have been called one to make the property of a man and wife community property. Considerable difference of opinion as to the advisability of the act existed among both women and men.

About twenty women registered as lobbyists. One day a pool hall lobby, not women, became obnoxious to the Senators, and a resolution looking to the exclusion of lobbyists was passed, but some of the women were there and remained unmolested, and there was never a day when women were excluded.

"The real honors of the Legislature as far as the women are concerned," says Mrs. Thurston, "went to Miss Bressette, State Factory Inspector, who was invited to address the House, when the Wage Commission Bill was under discussion, and to her address on the floor of the House and before the Senate Committee much credit is given for the passage of the bill.

"The presiding officer of the Senate had a woman as his sergeant-at-arms, whose courtesy was much appreciated by the women members of 'The Third House.'

"It has been a matter of satisfaction to Kansas women that this Legislature, the first after their enfranchisement, has had as the president of the Senate and speaker of the House men who were active in furthering the interests of woman suffrage during our amendment campaign; and, further, that the Legislature by concurrent resolution voiced the sentiment of the people concerning the good results of the enfranchisement of women."

At the recent Chicago primaries, 154,750 women voted. Of these, only 227 voted for the Socialist candidates. Nevertheless, we shall still be told that "suffrage means Socialism."

A SUMMARY

Ferdinand H. Graser of Philadelphia recently sent the Philadelphia Record the following brief comprehensive statement in favor of equal suffrage:

1. America is a democracy. Democracy means the rule of the people either directly or through representatives. In America half the people, the women, have no voice in government either directly or through their chosen representatives, and will not have until they are given the ballot.

2. Women pay perhaps half the taxes of city, State and nation, but under present conditions have no voice in the selection of the men and women who hold public office and disburse the funds. This is unjust, and can be corrected by giving our women the right to vote.

3. Women are as well fitted as men under our modern educational system to exercise the right of suffrage, so the arguments which might have applied a hundred years ago do not apply today. If we are going to educate girls at all in our public schools, we should make use of that education in the State.

4. Woman's point of view is different from that of a man, and the best interests of the State require that all points of view be called in when important problems are to be solved. Two heads are better than one.

5. Many of the questions before the public today, such as the minimum wage, local option, child labor, compensation, public health and pure food legislation, mothers' pensions, etc., peculiarly call for the knowledge and opinions of our women workers and our mothers. Under partial suffrage, based on sex, these questions are settled only by partial information and not from an impartial point of view.

6. Woman suffrage has stood the test of experience, and is no longer an untried experiment. Every State which has adopted it recommends its adoption to its neighbors. There are no anti-suffrage societies in the suffrage States and countries.

7. Every argument in favor of male suffrage applies with equal force in favor of woman suffrage, on equal terms and conditions.

8. There are no "arguments" against it, though there may be prejudices a-plenty.

THE NEW INSPIRATION

From a Speech by Mr. Norman Hapgood Before the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia

The present breakdown of civilization in Europe makes clearer than ever the unwisdom of limiting the influence of the more peaceable half of the human race. In men the over-combative side has been developed by thousands of years of natural selection as well as by an outworn system of education. Men have done very wonderful things. They have built up our science, mechanics, politics, religion, literature, art. They have not, however, been amazingly successful in ethics, justice, human happiness. Once, when the world's most important business was war, and when there were no factories and no schools, it was natural enough that the fighting sex alone should vote and women should carry on the important industries and education, and morals, and hygiene in the four walls that then constituted the home. But war is no longer the principal business of public life, and home is no longer within four walls. We seek now to make the world peaceable, loving, just. Our girls and boys work in factories and are educated in public schools. It has become almost a commonplace that the important political questions of today are questions of public housekeeping,—of economy, morals, and health. The home now is everywhere and woman's place is in the home.

A country does not become great by fear, by harking back to past conditions. It becomes great by new inspiration, by listening to the message of advancing time. The call of the present is toward working out the ideals of the whole race, not part of it; of working in harmony, not in discord; of making peace so interesting, joyous and fair, that there will be no war. Can anyone doubt that in the search for universal human happiness, woman should have an equal part with men?

And why do the timid fear? Some imagine women will prove radical. So they will, in one sense; in abolishing evils which fall especially on their children and on them. But in another sense, the heart that watches over the cradle must be everlastingly conservative. I do not say that women will ever equal men in specialization—whether it be surgery or verse; but I do say that if there is one thing in the whole world regarding which their fitness is unquestionable and the need of them most urgent, that one thing is the study of simple human welfare which has come to be the greater part of modern politics.

EACH STATE—1000—AUGUST 13

By Agnes E. Ryan

THAT is our slogan, and this is our story: May 1st, the Saturday before the national suffrage demonstrations, is the 60th anniversary of the marriage of Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell. August 13 is the ninety-seventh anniversary of the birth of Lucy Stone.

We want to celebrate these anniversaries this year in a way that will do the best possible honor through service to the woman and man who mean so much to the suffrage cause through the Woman's Journal.

Had that woman not been born on the memorable August 13 in 1818, there would probably have been no Woman's Journal. Had not that indomitable spirit, Henry Blackwell, married Lucy Stone sixty years ago this May day, we should have had neither the Woman's Journal nor its present editor, Alice Stone Blackwell.

So, then, we want to celebrate this year in a fitting manner. But busy suffragists cannot spend time and energy merely to celebrate. Everything they do must count large toward winning suffrage. Any widespread celebration by suffragists must be such as will help win!

The great need in each State is efficient suffragists plus money plus working equipment. The Woman's Journal offers all three. This is the plan:

EQUIPMENT

On May 1, or May 8, we will present to each State Association which joins in the plan a Travelling Kampaign Kit consisting of

1. Outlines on
   Press Work and Publicity.
   Speeches and Speakers' Bureau.
   Programs, Meetings, and Debates.
   How to Organize.
   How to Raise Money.
2. Telling Facts and Figures Convincingly Arranged.
3. Collected Answers to Antis.
4. A Large, New Style, Suffrage Map.
5. A Set of the Best Suffrage Literature.
6. A Bound Volume of The Woman's Journal.
7. Twenty-five Six Month Subscriptions to The Woman's Journal to be distributed among Newspapers, Libraries, Colleges, Ministers, Legislators or Others Selected by each State Association.
8. A book of value to Suffrage Workers.
9. A Set of Attractive Posters.

MONEY

Three hundred dollars ($300) in cash will accrue to the suffrage cause in each State that gets the 1,000 new subscriptions we ask. In other words, 30 per cent. in every new subscription is to be retained in the State by the league or association which forwards the subscription. Each subscription should be accompanied by 70 cents. Renewals do not count.

As part of our plan we ask each State Association:

1. To give us their heartiest co-operation by setting in motion at once their State machinery to secure 1,000 new subscriptions by August 13.

2. To arrange as part of their May demonstrations to have a formal presentation of The Travelling Kampaign Kit to the State Association by The Woman's Journal representative.

3. To make arrangements to keep the Kampaign Kit one week and then start it travelling to all the locals in the State, letting each in turn keep it one week.

EFFICIENT SUFFRAGISTS

Besides the benefit each State will receive from the publicity of this campaign, one thousand people in the State will become efficient suffragists by reading The Woman's Journal and having at hand the necessary information for efficient converting—whether by conversation with neighbors, by letters to the papers, or to friends, by speeches or by campaigning.

It takes only a moment's reflection to realize the educational returns obtainable from having one thousand additional Journals read each week in your State.

Within a few days we shall start mailing broadcast to each State our new order blanks and receipts. Every headquarters will have its quota and every suffragist will be asked to support this movement with her whole heart. It means equipment, money, efficiency. The order blanks for each State will bear the State's name so that all subscriptions which come in on these new blanks will be promptly credited to the State Association for which the sender is working.

No one who has the welfare of her State at heart can fail to realize the advantage of this plan. It presents to suffrage organizations a means of making money. It furnishes equipment. It makes efficient workers. And equipment, money, efficient workers are essential to victory!

By April 10 may we have promise of your support? We need the encouragement of knowing you approve the plan and will join our campaign. Remember the slogan is "Each State—1,000—August 13."

WESTERN GOVERNOR MAKES CAPITAL OUT OF SUFFRAGE

Republican Executive of Oregon Points to Democratic Action Against Federal Amendment and Asks National House-Cleaning

Gov. Withycombe of Oregon was the guest of honor at a meeting held by the women's clubs of Portland, Ore., on March 12. He was introduced by the president of the club women as "the first Governor of Oregon elected by women." The Governor said:

"At the request of the Federated Women's Clubs of Oregon, I yesterday issued a proclamation setting aside a week in May as a State clean-up week. You women are naturally interested in spring housecleaning, and I am glad that you plan to extend your influence from your homes to the entire community. A general house-cleaning and renovation of our physical surroundings is highly desirable, and you are to be complimented upon your initiative in developing the idea.

"But why stop at physical housecleaning? Why confine your efforts to the improvement of your physical surroundings? Why not carry the scheme a step further and undertake some political house-cleaning?

"You women of Oregon now have half of our political powers—I might say, our better half. It is your duty as well as your privilege to exert your political influence in proper channels, and I am glad indeed to say that your interest and your ability in your new tasks are most evident. But why not carry your influence further?

"The women of the East are seeking enfranchisement. The national woman suffrage constitutional amendment was placed before Congress in January. It was defeated there. Why? Because the party in power at Washington does not care to have the sisters of Oregon's women endowed with the political rights you women of Oregon have won. Most of you know the story of the vote which killed, for the time being, the amendment.

"Thirty-one per cent. of the Democrats voted for the Mondell resolution. Seventy per cent. of the Republicans voted for it. Out of a total of 282 Democratic members, 170 voted against the amendment. In short, the defeat of the measure was due to the overwhelming majority of the Democratic party.

"If Congress were overwhelmingly Republican, and if a Republican administration were in the saddle, would you win your fight? It is safe to assume that you would. The point is, I think, apparent. You women are going to co-operate in an Oregon house-cleaning week in May. Why not undertake a national house-cleaning in November, 1916?"

Democratic women might have reminded Gov. Withycombe that during the many years when the Republicans controlled both branches of Congress the suffrage amendment fared no better than it has done under the Democrats. But at present the attitude of the Republicans in Congress is decidedly more favorable than that of the Democrats.

When the leading statesman of an enfranchised State is delighted to call the attention of his women constituents to the opposite party's bad national record on the woman suffrage question, and to the better record of his own party, it is clear that he believes the women are generally in favor of the ballot.

TOGETHER

By Mary Turner Donald Macduff

Blow, winds of God, across our earth and show
The misty eyes, befogged by subtle thought,
That long accustomed use, though woman's lot,
Must surely change, if man and she shall grow
To fullest stature on this plane below;
She, giving birth to child, shall also hold
The right of conservation: not this cold
Relentless world of human greed, life's foe.
Give man a mate of equal worth to love,—
Tis mind and heart impel true sacrifice—
Together, peers, with Right and Truth and Love,
They'll loose the band from off poor Justice's eyes,
Cleanse earth, man's home for mortal years; remove
Low passion's mark. Give all a chance to rise.

Congressman Barnhart and Judge Walter C. Bailey of Indiana are proud grandparents of a baby girl, Jane Bailey of Peru. They have both decided, according to the Peru Journal, that Miss Bailey's education will be divided between athletics and political science with equal suffrage in view. The entire number of the baby's relatives have announced their belief in suffrage. Half of them are Democrats and half Republicans.

CHINESE LEADER GLAD OF RIGHTS

Mrs. Chung Says Women Helped Revolution and Revolution Helped Women

Mrs. W. K. Chung founded the first Chinese private school for girls in Hong Kong ten years ago. Mrs. Chung is an authority on women, for she has been a leader in the uphill fight of Chinese women for education and other rights. She is an ardent suffragist, and two years ago she voted for the members of the famous Assembly which included ten women. This assembly led the suffragists to coin the phrase "catching up with China."

"The revolution," said Mrs. Chung, who is visiting in New York, "did much good, and it has not all been undone. There were many good laws passed—one of them a law giving women the right to control their property. Marriage laws and customs are better, too." The reactionary party, which has now the upper hand in China, closed many of the schools, suspended the Assembly, suppressed the too radical papers and punished their editors. "But in spite of the reaction," said Mrs. Chung, "we still have more rights than before the revolution. But, of course, women must go on fighting. We were side by side with the men in the revolution. We must go on working like that. We cannot leave the men to do our fighting for us."

HOUSE VOTES IN RHODE ISLAND

Majority Agrees with Opponent to Let Suffrage Be Only a "Dream"

The Rhode Island House last week voted 65 to 31 to postpone indefinitely the bill to give women presidential suffrage. With very few exceptions the Republicans voted to postpone the bill and the Democrats almost invariably voted not to postpone it. Representative Arthur P. Sumner made the principal speech against the bill, and referred to the attitude of the suffragists as a "dream." The Democrats who spoke for the bill took the position that the Republicans had used the "whip" to drive their members into line and defeat the bill.

The balconies of the House were well filled with women, and several women had seats on the floor.

Mr. O'Neil of Providence in explaining his vote declared that it was a disgraceful proceeding to treat the matter in the way it was being treated. He complimented the women of the State upon their persistent work in behalf of the bill.

Everyone should read the articles now appearing in the Atlantic by Lillian D. Wald, head of the Nurses' Settlement in New York City.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors

Mary Johnston
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelley
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Elisa Calvert Hall

Office - 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Telephone, Back Bay 4717

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A HAPPY EASTER

Never before have the suffragists had so much reason for happiness on Easter Day. For the first time women now have the right to vote in twelve States of the Union and one Territory.

In addition, within the last three months ten State Legislatures have given sweeping majority votes of both houses for constitutional amendments extending full suffrage to women—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, South Dakota and Maine.

In Tennessee it must pass another Legislature before going to the voters, in Arkansas it will have to wait two years because only three amendments can be submitted at one time, and in Maine the vote in one house fell short of the needed two-thirds. In the seven other States the amendment is now squarely before the voters—a fine showing for the first three months of 1915. It is the more remarkable since the uniform policy of the organized opponents of equal rights has been to urge legislators on no account to submit a constitutional amendment for suffrage to the voters, but to decide the question in the negative on their own responsibility.

[The only exception is New York. There the opponents for more than half a century implored the Legislature not to let the voters pass upon the question; but about two years ago, after every political party in the State had adopted a plank declaring for submission, the antis formally withdrew their opposition, finding that they could no longer make it effective, and professed to be willing to take their chances at the polls.]

The opponents have been ridiculed by the suffragists for their extreme reluctance to let a suffrage amendment be submitted to the voters; but really there is some excuse for them. Years ago Littell's Living Age published a strange story about two enemies who made arrangements to fight a duel, but were halted by the discovery that one of them believed in the immortality of the soul, while the other did not. They said, "We should not come to this contest on equal terms, since to one of us death means death, while to the other it means resurrection;" and the duel was held up until the skeptic, through a weird and terrible experience, became convinced of the soul's immortality. The friends and opponents of equal suffrage do not come to a contest at the polls on equal terms. When the opposition is once killed by popular vote, it is dead forever; but a suffrage amendment can be killed over and over again, and it never stays dead.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE GETS BIG VOTE

The friends of equal rights have reason to rejoice also in the size of their votes in those ten States where both houses have recorded a majority in favor of full suffrage amendments since Jan. 1, 1915. In Massachusetts the vote stood 33 to 3 in the upper house and 197 to 33 in the lower. In New York it was unanimous in both houses; in New Jersey, 17 to 4 in the upper, unanimous in the lower; Pennsylvania, upper, 37 to 11, lower 150 to 71; Iowa, upper, 38 to 11, lower, 84 to 19; West Virginia, upper, 28 to 1, lower, 70 to 8; Tennessee upper, 26 to 3, lower, 74 to 14; Arkansas, upper 23 to 12, lower, 51 to 18; South Dakota, upper, 29 to 15, lower, 57 to 40; Maine, upper, 26 to 4, lower, 88 to 59.

Various other States gave encouraging votes, although the measure did not pass. In Vermont, a bill to give women presidential and municipal suffrage passed the Senate, 29 to 10, and a change of 15 votes in a total of 229 would have carried it in the house. In Indiana, a like bill passed the Senate, 37 to 3. The House refused to bring it from committee, 53 to 41. In South Dakota, a municipal woman suffrage bill passed the House, 59 to 40, and a change of four votes would have passed it in the Senate. In Nebraska, a change of 8 votes would have carried a similar bill in the House.

In Minnesota, the full suffrage amendment had an adverse majority of only one vote; in North Dakota, it was held up by a majority of 5 votes. In Oklahoma, a suffrage amendment got a vote of 17 to 20. In Missouri it passed the lower house, 88 to 40, but was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, along with all unfinished business. In Texas, the House Committee reported the full suffrage amendment favorably, 16 to 2, and the vote stood 90 in favor to 32 opposed; but it required two-thirds of the whole House. In New Hampshire, the adverse majority was smaller by 31 votes this time than last. In North Carolina, where last time the full suffrage amendment got no support at all, the vote this year stood 39 to 68.

Equal suffrage is coming as surely as the spring.

"The world rolls freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with her sorrow.
The gates of hell are strong today,
But Christ shall rise tomorrow!"

A. S. B.

On the same day, the Massachusetts Legislature has just voted down an eight-hour law for women, a bill for the further restriction of child labor, and a proposal to provide pensions for scrubwomen who have scrubbed the State House for 25 years. It also refused to raise the scrubwomen's pay above the present rate of $6 per week.

ONE MORE SCARECROW GONE

Miss Bresette, who was appointed Factory Inspector by a Democratic Governor of Kansas, has just been reappointed by his Republican successor. This destroys one more of the scarecrow arguments put up by opponents of equal rights to make women afraid of the ballot. They constantly tell us that when women get the right to vote, all the women holding appointive positions will be turned out whenever a different political party comes into power. They do not point to a single concrete instance of this; but they prophesy most stoutly.

They often tell us that under equal suffrage President Wilson would have dismissed Julia C. Lathrop from the Federal Children's Bureau and put a Democrat in her place. As a matter of fact, President Wilson was urged to do that very thing. A Louisiana woman whose male relations were Democrats was put forward for the position; but the most influential Democratic women in Louisiana protested against the proposed change. They asked the President not to displace an expert, with special training and fitness for this important work, in favor of a person who had had no experience in such lines.

Incidentally, it is doubtful whether a woman would have been put at the head of the Federal Children's Bureau in the first place if women had not been voters in the West. When President Taft appointed Miss Lathrop he was particular to call the attention of the newly enfranchised women of California to his action. He probably would not have been so anxious to have them know about it but for the fact that they had votes and he was about to come up for re-election. Miss Lathrop certainly does not think that equal suffrage would be bad for her or the Bureau, since she advocates votes for women on all occasions.

It is a pure figment, also, to assume that women are safe from being turned out of appointive positions with a change of administration, so long as they have no votes. Some years ago, when Mr. Dunne was Mayor of Chicago, he appointed a reform school board. As soon as Carter Harrison became Mayor he made haste to oust Dunne's appointees, both men and women, and to fill their places with reactionaries. He even stretched his legal powers in order to get rid of them faster. There have been plenty of like examples in other States.

It would be too much to say that such things will never happen where women vote, but they are happening already where women do not vote; and in all the suffrage States the men and women who are leaders in the movement for good government testify that they find equal suffrage a help and not a hindrance. They should know best, since they speak from actual experience.

A. S. B.

BLIND OF ONE EYE

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham said at the Southern Society dinner in New York City, in speaking of the race question:

"I do not believe that this problem will ever be solved by the total disfranchisement for all time of 10,000,000 of our citizens. No people can thrive and advance if, side by side, and working with them, are 10,000,000 who are disfranchised from all voice in government. God knows that this is a difficult problem, and God knows how it will be solved; but it cannot be solved by denying to any, be he black or yellow or red, the right of a voice in making the laws by which he shall be governed and in the choice of the men who shall govern him."

But Mr. Wickersham thinks it perfectly right to debar 24,000,000 women from all share in making the laws by which they are governed, and all share in choosing the men who shall govern them. At a recent anti-suffrage meeting he went so far as to predict the disruption of the home and the death of chivalry if women should be given the ballot. It is odd how much easier it is for him to see an injustice to any man, "be he black or yellow or red," than an injustice to the women of his own race!

A. S. B.

THE SILVER LINING

The giant struggle in Europe grows worse and worse. Many people in America, horrified in the beginning, are now getting hardened to the war news, and are coming to look on at the contest as a sort of game. But, to thoughtful minds, the horror grows as it becomes more fully comprehended. Arthur E. Hamilton writes in the American Journal of Nursing:

"Not only do we live beyond our own means in the preparation and waging of war, but we have long since begun to live beyond the means of generations yet unborn, whom we not only saddle with the burdens of the cost of present wastage, but actually make less fit to bear those burdens, because they will be fathered by men of a lower average calibre than the men who have fallen in wide wind-rows to the play of mitraileuse and rifle, fire and sword. Let us hope to see at least a thin shimmer of silver along the outline of our great war cloud, in the possibility that its very horror and immensity will set war on our list of agencies under social control, and that society will have learned to control it into the solemn memory of a fading past. . . . It is hoped that, while 'today our historians think in terms of regiments, tariffs and dreadnoughts, the time will come when they will think in terms of babies and motherhood,' and when we shall realize that 'the culture of racial life should be the vital industry of the people'—that 'the products of progress are women and men.'"

The sooner the mothers of men are given a voice in the councils of the nations, the sooner that time will come.

A. S. B.

MRS. LAWRENCE IN DENVER

Mrs. Emmeline Pethick Lawrence was lately invited to address both houses of the Colorado Legislature, in joint session. Only three members were absent. She says in Votes for Women:

"I told them how strange it was for one who had been twice arrested and imprisoned for attempting to address a few members of Parliament in the lobby of the House of Commons to receive such overwhelming courtesy in Colorado (a State in area nearly as great as Great Britain). I went on to refer to the two fundamental principles underlying the woman's movement, and underlying also the idea of a Federation (and United States of the World), namely, the religious principle of the sacredness of human life and the political principle of democracy. The Americans in Colorado, I said, have solved this problem, so apparently impossible to the 'Powers' of Europe, of bringing into the body politic the two halves of the human race, and thus forming a vital union of men and women in government. Could they not also lead the public opinion of the world towards a union of the nations of the civilized globe in one great Federation? I referred to the gigantic task accomplished (when the world was so infinitely greater in time and distance than it is today) in the union of thirteen jarring, jealous, hostile States—a union from which had developed the greatest commonwealth in the world. I pointed to their own political Northern border, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and their international inland seas, without a single battleship upon them, and cited other facts showing that both history and tradition had prepared America to play a great part at this critical hour in the destiny of the human race."

Mrs. Lawrence was much congratulated afterwards upon her speech.

Four influential daily papers have lately come out for equal suffrage, after opposing it for years—the New York World, the Philadelphia Ledger, the Providence Journal and the Indianapolis News. The same tendency is visible in all parts of the country; and the trend is all one way.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

KANSAS

Clean out joints and dives and you make the town unattractive to those who fatten on them. Take away this element and the police force can be reduced and the jails and almshouses will be emptied to a great extent. Let every person understand that he must gain his living honestly and the moral tone of the town will be greatly enhanced. That is the platform upon which Mrs. Iva Marshall, wife of a guard at the United States penitentiary, is making a campaign for mayor of Leavenworth. "It is unique in the annals of Leavenworth's political history," says the Topeka Daily Capital.

VIRGINIA

The chief work of the State Equal Suffrage League is securing signatures to the petitions, asking the 1916 Legislature to submit a suffrage amendment to the voters. Men are co-operating in this work. One man returned a petition several feet long.

The Equal Franchise League of Roanoke, which was formed in 1913, and in 1914 was the second largest league in the State, is still increasing rapidly. Parlor meetings in different sections and window sales of pastry in a grocery store are held every week. Chairmen have been appointed in the four wards. A bright boy of fourteen years, W. E. Hazelwood, Jr., has been secured as agent for The Woman's Journal and a news-stand will carry the Journal regularly. Suffrage is moving in Roanoke, which is the third city in size in the State and has one other suffrage league.

"Equal Suffrage" is the subject chosen for the debate to be held at the University of Virginia in June, in which the best equipped high school students will take part. A great deal of suffrage literature has been supplied the schools by the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, and Mrs. B. B. Valentine, State president, at the request of school principals has made many engagements to speak before the students.

NEVADA

Registration books will be opened today in Reno, and the new women voters of that city will have their first chance to register for the city election of May 4. Officials estimate that the enfranchisement of women will result in about 1200 more voters qualifying for the election.

Women will serve on election boards May 4 in at least one ward in Reno, according to a decision announced last week at the city council meeting.

Mrs. Nellie Zeigler is the first woman to run for office. She is circulating a petition for a place on the ballot as candidate on the Socialist ticket for city clerk.

A teachers' pension bill has passed the State Legislature.

FLORIDA

The Legislature meets this month and suffragists will be at Tallahassee to see what action will be taken regarding the enfranchisement of women. Miss Mary A. Safford, president of the State Equal Suffrage Association, has recently organized leagues at Orange City and Tarpon Springs.

Miss Minnie Kehoe of Pensacola is chairman of the legislative committee, which will be at Tallahassee. Miss Kehoe is one of the few women lawyers in the State.

Suffrage work has been moving fast in Pensacola. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke to an audience which filled the Opera House. She was given a luncheon in the San Carlos and a tea at the home of Mrs. R. F. Mitchell, whose residence is one of the finest in the State. Two moving picture plays have been given by the League, and during the recent carnival a rest room was established, where hundreds of women and children were made comfortable and served with tea without cost. The whole city will be divided into suffrage districts with each ward holding regular meetings.

Florida suffragists have lost an able friend in the late Col. Frank L. Noyes, who was editor and owner of the Pensacola Journal. His last public utterance was the advocacy of equal suffrage.

GEORGIA

The Woman Suffrage Party, a branch of the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association, is doing fine work in Southwest Georgia. Miss Mildred Hicks, second district president of the party, is sowing Decatur County with rainbow fliers. During the past winter Miss Hicks assisted in arranging a number of suffrage debates before the schools and clubs of the county. She and her co-workers are now planning to make a house-to-house canvass of Bainbridge to secure signatures to the petition.

Mrs. Ben Hill Fudge, of Milles County, is an ardent young suffrage worker. Mrs. Fudge is chairman for Milles County of the Woman's Suffrage Party.

In order to admit the many young people from different parts of Georgia who are applying for membership in the Atlanta Young People's Suffrage Association, that organization at a meeting held at the Ansley Hotel decided last week to change its name to the Georgia Young People's Suffrage Association, and under that name was formally admitted into the Georgia Woman's Suffrage Association as an auxiliary by Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, president of the State Association.

The March meeting of the De Kalb County Equal Suffrage Association was held last week in the court house at Decatur. Good reports were made of the work being carried on in different parts of the county.

UTAH

Utah has something of a record for the number of women who have served in the State Legislature. In a letter to Mrs. Helena Hill Weed of the Congressional Union, H. T. Haines, Commisisoner of Immigration Labor and Statistics, points out the following facts:

In 1897 Mrs. Martha Hughes Cannon was elected to the State Senate and Mrs. Euretha LeBarthe and Mrs. Sarah Anderson to the House. In 1899 Mrs. Alice Merrill Horne was elected to the House and in 1901 Mrs. C. E. Coulter of Ogden. Four women, all from Salt Lake County, Mrs. Edith E. Read, Mrs. Anna H. King, Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon and Dr. Jane W. Skolfield, were elected to the House in 1913. Mrs. Read died before the convening of the Legislature.

In the present session there are two women Representatives, both from Salt Lake County, Mrs. Lilly C. Wolstenholme and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hayward.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The same House which defeated the municipal suffrage bill for women last week killed a bill providing for a 54-hour work week for women and children. The present legal work week is fifty-five hours.

At a meeting of the executive board of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs last week, the Manchester, Concord and Nashua Suffrage Leagues were admitted into the Federation. These are the largest of the 25 Suffrage Leagues of the State, with the exception of the Portsmouth League, which was admitted last November. Although the Nashua League was not formed until January, it already has a hundred members.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge addressed a large audience in Charleston one evening last week.

"It is being recognized that the coming of suffrage is inevitable," she declared, according to the News and Courier, "and one of the dangers to the movement is that many of its strongest supporters are likely to become too lax on this account and underestimate the forces working against the ultimate success of the movement."

Mrs. Breckinridge was presented with a large floral offering. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will speak in Charleston April 15.

The New York Court of Appeals has upheld the constitutionality of the law passed in 1913 prohibiting work by women in factories between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Out of ten nominees for the school board chosen in the primary election in Milwaukee last week three were women. Mrs. Meta Berger, wife of the former Congressman, led the field with 17,352 votes.

MASSACHUSETTS

Various organizations of the State continue to endorse suffrage, some of those going on record recently being The North Adams Woman's Club, The International Longshoremen's Association of East Boston, the Fall River Branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and the Boston Coal Teamsters Union.

In Danvers, 724 women registered at the recent election and 619 voted—yet the antis say the women will not use the ballot once they get it.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Boston on May 13, 14, and 15. Preparations are being made by a large number of committees for a monster demonstration for suffrage at that time, the details of which will be announced later.

A special Suffrage edition of the Boston American is to be issued April 17, under the auspices of the Massachusetts W. S. A. Women of the Association will edit the paper and furnish most of the contributions for the edition. Many unique features are being planned which promise a paper of unusual excellence and interest.

A suffrage league has just been formed in Revere.

One of the features of the Plymouth County conference last week in Brockton was an Easter-like display. On a table was a large basket of eggs, each bearing the name of a State. These were "unhatched eggs." Massachusetts had a crack across the egg, showing it was chipped somewhat and might be coming along soon. On the table were the hatched chickens which represented the suffrage States. About 200 suffragists were present at the conference, and 22 of the 26 towns in the county were represented. Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. FitzGerald and Mrs. Pinkham were among the speakers. There was a large attendance.

NORTH DAKOTA

The action of the Legislature on suffrage has been slightly misstated according to Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, president of the State W. C. T. U. The Senate did not reconsider its vote; it could not get the necessary two-thirds majority to do that. It was able by a majority vote to recall the resolution from the House, where it had had its first and second reading, and had been referred to committee. Not having the two-thirds vote necessary to kill it, the Senate simply refused to take action on the resolution and held it up so that the House could not pass upon it. "The only bill out of the hundreds considered by the Legislature which was not permitted to come to a fair vote," says Mrs. Anderson, "was the bill to submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of the State."

NEW JERSEY

The Paterson Woman Suffrage League is busily at work transforming a carriage house which adjoins the tabernacle in which Billy Sunday is to conduct his campaign in Paterson into a coffee house. This will be open to the public and suffrage literature will be handed out with each cup of coffee. The formal opening will take place on the evening of April 6.

Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, of Baltimore, president of the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association, has given her services to the New Jersey Suffrage Association for the month of April. She will speak at a series of meetings planned for her in Bergen, Passaic, Sussex and Essex Counties. She will be the guest of Miss Florence Halsey, of Midland Park, Bergen County organizer.

During the past three weeks the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association has organized eighteen new branches in Salem, Gloucester, Union and Somerset Counties. Twelve of these were started by Miss Florence Leech, of Montana, the new field organizer.

Plans are being made for a suffrage rally in Atlantic City to be held in connection with the next Executive Board meeting of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, on April 30.

Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota and Mrs. Helena Hill Weed of Norwalk, Conn., will speak before the Republican Club of Bloomfield, N. J., on the evening of April 9. Mrs. Weed is the daughter of Congressman Hill of Connecticut. The Bloomfield branch of the Women's Political Union will soon issue a suffrage edition of their local paper.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will speak on "Votes for New Jersey Women" at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 11, under the auspices of the Newark Labor Union Suffrage League. With Mr. Gompers will speak Cornelius Lehane of Cork, Ireland, and Miss Melinda Scott, of Irvington, N. J.

MINNESOTA

Two suffrage resolutions were introduced in the Legislature last week. The resolution was again introduced in the Senate providing for submission of the amendment at the next general election. In the House a presidential suffrage bill was presented.

IOWA

Women drove ten or twelve miles over impossible roads to a recent meeting at Oskaloosa, at which Miss Elizabeth Perkins spoke. "If the society women in the big cities thought as deeply on this question of suffrage as the country women," says Miss Perkins, "we would be sure of victory."

One farmer recently said to Miss Perkins: "I've got three sons and three daughters, and one daughter is smarter than all my sons. I want my daughters to vote."

INDIANA

A conference of about thirty ministers in Muncie recently voted unanimously to endorse suffrage, after Mrs. J. R. Marsh had laid before them a report of the discussion among the women of the Mississippi Valley Conference regarding the lethargy of the clergy and laymen. The ministers discussed the question, and not only gave their endorsement, but passed a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Marsh and invited her to come before them at any time.

"I wish the Mississippi Conference could know that at least one tangible thing has resulted," says Mrs. Marsh.

The full directorate of the Indiana Woman's Franchise League will hold a meeting April 22 in Indianapolis to discuss methods of financing the work, the extension of the organization and the State wide policy of the League. The incoming board will take up its duties May 1. The revised constitution of the League has just come from the press in an attractive folder.

ARKANSAS

Some time between the passage by the recent Legislature of the minimum wage bill for women and the day when Gov. Hays signed the measure, the word "mercantile" was stricken from the list of establishments to which the bill applies. This discovery, made by two union labor officials last week, renders the value of the bill doubtful, although State Labor Commissioner Clary said he believes the bill may be made to apply to mercantile establishments by the commission created by the bill, which has power to regulate the wages of women workers.

The men who made the discovery declared they have evidence that the word was eliminated through fraud.

VERMONT

The House last week passed an amendment to an educational bill, to the effect that women need not pay a poll tax in order to vote in school meetings.

RHODE ISLAND

Mrs. Ardelia Cook Dewing, a pioneer suffrage worker, died at her home in Providence last week. From 1895 to 1899, when the death of the leader, Mrs. Buffum Chase, occurred, she was acting president of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association.

She then held the office of president of the organization until 1905, resigning on account of the death of her husband. Since then she has been honorary president and an active member.

The Woman Suffrage Party gave a very pleasant luncheon at Chin Lee's restaurant in Providence last Saturday in honor of Miss Blackwell. Mrs. Sara M. Algeo presided. There were addresses by Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Miss E. U. Yates, Miss Althea Hall, Miss Blackwell and Mrs. Agnes Jenks. Miss Enid M. Pierce recited a spirited original poem, "When Our State Turns White," and Miss Helen Abbott Ames sang. Resolutions were passed thanking the members of the Legislature who had voted for presidential suffrage, and asking their support for the constitutional amendment.

NEW YORK

Suffrage posters fifty-six feet long and nine feet high will soon be placed in all the large baseball parks in New York State. The Women's Political Union is out for the baseball vote, and Miss Ethel R. Peyser is writing short sayings for the billboards, such as "Mother makes a 'home run' every day," "Let Mary win the vote in 'one inning,' November 2, 1915," "Women hate 'coaching from the sidelines;' let them in with the vote."

The annual May Day parade in New York has been abandoned by the suffragists through motives of economy. The campaign fund will be largely disbursed up-State and speakers and organizers will flood the country. Auto tours will be numerous through April and May.

The suffrage edition of the Syracuse Post Standard was 75,000. Syracuse suffragists sold it on the streets. The suffrage shop window in Syracuse has just taken first prize for display week.

Mrs. F. G. Paddock, chairman of the fourth campaign district, has a live organization in St. Lawrence County under the leadership of Mrs Julius Frank of Ogdensburg. The St. Lawrence suffragists have brought out a special suffrage edition of the Ogdensburg Advance, have opened headquarters, and serve tea, and have speeches every Saturday afternoon. The mayor of Ogdenburg is the husband of Mrs. Julius Frank and even a more ardent suffragist than the leader herself. His suffrage talks to the men are features of the campaign work in the fourth campaign district.

Fifty-one thousand copies of the congressional debate on woman suffrage were recently received at the Yonkers Woman Suffrage Headquarters. Twenty-five large mail bags were used for reshipping these documents to the suffrage leaders of eight Assembly districts, who will remail the copies to every registered voter in their district.

The woman suffrage campaign is on in Rochester. The first of a series of temporary headquarters was opened March 22 in the third ward of the city, the plan being to secure stores free of charge for a week or two in every ward of the city and to concentrate all the working force on the propaganda in that particular district. The famous window displays of the Rochester suffragists will be one of the features.

The loan exhibition held under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, to be held April 7 to 24 at the Knoedler Galleries, 556 Fifth avenue, New York city, is attracting a great deal of attention in New York and Paris. Miss Mary Cassatt is sending over pictures from Paris of her own that have never been exhibited anywhere, and Mrs. Montgomery Sears of Boston is sending from Paris two by Degas and two by Mary Cassatt which have never been exhibited in public.

Many of the New York papers have gone so far as to request the press committee of the various suffrage organizations to keep them minutely informed of the daily happenings of each organization, as they are to print suffrage calendars.

CONNECTICUT

Although the House accepted an unfavorable report from a committee on a suffrage amendment last week, it was with the understanding that the committee would report later another resolution, which is a "virtual duplicate."

MARYLAND

A pilgrimage in a prairie schooner to the home of Margaret Brent will be begun on May 31. Suffragists from far and near will gather at St. Mary's City to do honor to the memory of America's first suffragist. The celebration will come on June 10.

Mistress Margaret Brent in 1647 demanded "place and voyce"—two votes—in the Maryland Legislature. She was heir of Lord Calvert, the brother of Lord Baltimore, and executor of the estate of both in the colony. St. Mary's City is the spot where Leonard Calvert and his cavaliers first landed, and it was for many years the capital. All patriotic Marylanders revere their ancient capital and the birthplace of their State.

MAINE

In addition to the eight Republican legislators who broke their party pledges last week, several Representatives broke their personal pledges to the Grange that they would vote to submit a suffrage amendment to the voters. If pledges had been kept, the amendment would have received the required two-thirds.

During the debate, the scene in the House was a brilliant one. Women from all over the State were present, and jonquils and a few red roses were in evidence. As soon as the vote had been taken and the women had left, the House passed a rule that smoking might resume.

One of the chief opponents of the amendment, Mr. McCarty, of Lewiston, referred to the Western suffrage States as the "thinly settled, wild commonwealths."

There was a mistake in the first report of the vote in the House. It was 88 to 59 instead of 86 to 59.

Miss Helen N. Bates says that one man came up to her for a jonquil on the day of the vote who she thought was a stranger. She said, "Are you a Maine man?" and he replied, "No, thank God, I live where women vote."

PENNSYLVANIA

To prove how well taken care of suffrage babies are, suffragist mothers of Pennsylvania are going to give a "suffrage baby" show in conjunction with the "Better Baby Week" planned by Dr. J. F. Edwards, director of the Department of Public Health, to be held in Pittsburgh the first part of June.

The Speakers' Bureau of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia announces meetings beginning April 9 throughout the city by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley of Massachusetts. On April 9 Mrs. Kelley will speak at the Ethical Society House, on April 10 at the Y. M. C. A., and on April 11 at the Tioga Theatre. Mrs. Albert Walton will also spend ten days in Philadelphia beginning April 9. During this time she will help in organizing the 43d Ward, which the College Equal Suffrage League has undertatken as its share of the city work.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia is preparing a set of suffrage slides to be used in moving pictures.

Two bazaars were held by the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society last week as a further step to obtaining funds for spreading the idea of the votes for women in this State. The exhibits were chiefly garden tools and seeds, with special emphasis being given to selling the suffrage seed packets.

MISSOURI

Suffragists were somewhat surprised at the passage of the amendment in the House, but suspected that it was in accord with an agreement that if one House passed it the other would defeat it. Two days before the Senate adjourned the Senate Committee reported out the resolution. The next day each member was permitted to bring up one bill, but if anyone objected the bill had to be withdrawn.

Senator Craig called for the suffrage amendment, whereupon Senator Gardiner, of St. Louis, said to represent the brewery districts, objected. After that there was no opportunity to call it up before adjournment.

The next step will probably be decided at the convention in St. Joseph, May 29. Only one thing is certain: that work for a new initiative petition will be started as soon as seems wise to the majority of Missouri suffragists. Other organization work will be continued without a vacation of a day.

Mrs. Martha C. Taaffe, the State Chairman of Conservation of the Missouri Federation of Woman's Clubs and Auditor for the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, has just sent out under Mrs. Miller's name a letter to every club in Missouri urging the members to include on their next year's program at least one paper—preferably a meeting—devoted to the discussion of suffrage. She asks them to study this as an "important current topic," whatever their own bias on the subject. She is having ready and satisfactory responses from the great majority of them.

ILLINOIS

Civic leagues in Chicago and all parts of Illinois formed during the last two years by the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association were united on March 26 under the name State Civic League of Illinois. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Lou M. McGraw, State legislative chairman, and Dr. Lucy Waite were the incorporators of the new organization. The headquarters will be maintained by the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, room 604 Tower Building, Chicago.

There is some difference of opinion among the suffragists of the State as to the best course to pursue during the present session of the Legislature. The State Board is pursuing the policy of working for a constitutional convention and the amendment to the constitution removing the difficult amending clause. A large and influential group, however, are insisting on direct work for a full suffrage amendment. Among the women who have endorsed the latter policy are Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Ellen M. Henrotin, Jane Addams, Mrs. Harlan W. Cooley, Sarah B. Tunnicliff, Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, Louise DeKoven Bowen, Amelia Sears, Mrs. John Bass, Mary H. Wilmarth, Mrs. Ira Cough Wood, Mrs. Jennie L. Purvin, Mrs. Lewis K. Torbet, Hannah G. Solomon, Flo Jamieson Miller, Mrs. Edward W. Bemis, Irma H. Hotchkiss, Henrietta G. Frank, Estelle H. Boot, Avis W. Grant, Edith Abbott, Grace Nicholes, Mary Bartelme, Florence Bennett Peterson, Virginia Brooks Washburne, Mrs. William B. Owen, Harriet E. Vittum, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Marion Drake, Dr. Anna E. Blount and Anna Nicholes.

Last week the House reported out favorably from committee of the whole the resolution for a constitutional convention.

CALIFORNIA

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Edward Hyatt told Miss Lillian Barsdale of Elkmont, Ala., last week that California women have not been changed materially by the ballot.

"The women look just the same, act just the same and attend to their household duties just the same as they did before the suffrage amendment," said Hyatt, in answering Miss Barsdale's letter asking: "Are women held in the same respect they were before they were made men's equals at the polls?"

"Equal suffrage is successful, desirable and unobjectionable, so far as I know, everywhere," says Hyatt's letter.

The women's clubs all over the State are backing Senator Shearer's pure milk bill, which is designed to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among children through the drinking of infected milk. The Sacramento Bee says that, with their support and that of the doctors, the bill is expected to pass.

Marked Copies To Your Friends

FREQUENTLY readers must find in The Journal some article they would like to send away. Perhaps it is a news item or an editorial relating to a recent discussion, or a suffrage poem some friend would be sure to enjoy. This is splendid educative work, and we have thought out a plan to make it easy for you. ✲

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THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE

"Many questions are now being asked as to what Federal Suffrage means and what is the object of the Federal Suffrage Association in urging this matter upon Congress," writes Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby.

"The Federal Suffrage Association has had bills introduced since its formation in 1902 to enable women to vote for members of Congress. Two hearings were held last year, and an epoch was marked when on Feb. 18, Representative French of Idaho made for the first time on the floor of the House an argument for the rights of women under the original Constitution itself.

"We have good argument for the constitutionality of our measure," says Mrs. Colby. "Whenever I can get a man to give careful attention to the argument he is sure to be convinced. After it had been presented at our recent public meeting in Washington, ex-U. S. Senator Chandler of New Hampshire came up and said it was a new idea to him, but we were on the right track. Our claim is based on two propositions: First, that women have the right to vote inherent in their citizenship; second, that Congress can bring that right into activity as far as it relates to the election of its own members.

"A previous court has ruled that women were always citizens, and other courts have ruled in the case of men that citizenship and suffrage go together. The especial value of this demand for Federal Suffrage is that it is an education along the line of the rights of women as citizens of this Republic."

The Federal Suffrage Association will hold a Congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, July 11, 12 and 13, the 12th being our official day on the grounds. Mrs. Colby wishes to get into communication with everyone who is interested in this project. She can be addressed at 522 6th street, N. W., Washington.

TEXAS

Much credit for the passage of the compulsory school education law by the Legislature is being laid to Mrs. John W. Woods, wife of the speaker of the House.

Mrs. Woods had long been convinced of the desirability of such legislation, and had urged her husband not only to remain in the Legislature, but to become a candidate for speaker in order that he might be able to forward, to the extent of his earnestness and authority, the proposed measure.

"I have made almost each thought of this measure a prayer for its passage," she is quoted as saying. "In that phrase is much for the masculine mind to contemplate," says the Galveston Daily News.

Mrs. Woods advocates equal suffrage, and so does the Galveston News.

"When man gave his consent for his daughters to attend school, to read and to think and to occupy their minds with affairs apart from housewifery, he gave them, perhaps unconsciously, the desire for the ballot," says the News. "And having given them the desire, after nature gave them the merit, he has no moral right to deny them it. If it were better to deny woman the right to vote it would be better also to deny her the right to cultivate her mind."

Another Galveston paper, the Tribune, in a big "prosperity and third of a century edition," devotes a long article to the work of the Galveston Equal Suffrage Association. "Galveston owes a debt of gratitude to its noble women," says the Tribune.

WISCONSIN

Rev. John W. Greenleaf recently spoke on "The Emancipation of Woman" at Trinity Episcopal Church in Oshkosh.

"All the best women we read of in the Bible felt that their own life was bound up with the life of their people and that their people's life was a part of their own and it is the kind of women who are thinking along similar lines that are sorely needed now at the polls of the United States," he said. "There is much that the clear-headed, warm-hearted women in these pews can and ought to do, as citizens of the State of Wisconsin, and they can do it effectively only as we permit them to take part openly and freely in government and be recognized as powers and influences for civic order and beauty, for the amelioration of social conditions, and for the creation of the right sort of public opinion in the interests of righteousness, justice, purity, soberness and truth. Why not? If they are still debarred from voting, it is not because many of them do not already possess every qualification for doing so, except that of being men. In any case, to yield to their righteous demand is, as I have hinted, only a question of time. Some of us hope that it will not be long."

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth's play, "War Brides," has been brought out in book form by the Century Co., price 50 cents.

NORTH CAROLINA

"North Carolina has the least effective child labor law of all the industrial States, and it was one of her Senators who blocked the way to a federal law in the Senate that has just adjourned." This statement was made this week at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Child Labor Committee by A. J. McKelway, southern secretary of the committee. Dr. McKelway said further:

"This winter the cotton manufacturers of North Carolina succeeded first in defeating all child labor legislation before the State Legislature. They packed the Committee on Manufactures to which the child labor bill was referred. Their lobby, forty strong, appeared before their committee to urge the unfavorable report that followed. Then they became alarmed at the prospect of federal legislation and appealed to Senator Overman to defeat it. Under the antiquated rules of the Senate, when the bill was reached on the calendar, one objection was sufficient to prevent consideration, and Senator Overman objected. Thus, with Senator Overman contending that child labor is a State problem, and his manufacturing constituents able to defeat State legislation, the young children of the North Carolina cotton mills make appeal to State and to nation in vain."

An advertisement in a Western paper reads: "Wanted, a herder for 500 sheep that can speak Spanish fluently."

SUMMER SESSION OF THE
SCHOOL OF EUGENICS
July 5 to 30, 1915

PURPOSE. Every parent needs a general working knowledge of the sexual development of the child, and some idea as to the methods of instruction in sexual matters; every teacher needs to have a sympathetic understanding of the significance of the physical and psychological development of the adolescent; every social worker needs to understand something of the complexity of the sexual instinct, and its bearing upon conduct in all human relations; for these and others who have daily association with young people, these lectures are intended.

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HAWAII

A resolution has been introduced in the Territorial Legislature asking Congress to extend the franchise to the women of Hawaii.

Women are one-half the human race, the teachers of a large part of the race, the mothers of all the race, therefore the welfare of the race demands that the experience of women be utilized politically, be voiced directly, and be recorded by voting individually.—Denney.

Jane Addams put one of the strong arguments for woman suffrage in a nutshell the other day, in an address to the Mothers' Round Table Club of West Philadelphia. She said: "Whatever inures to the benefit of the mother must surely benefit her child. Woman's activity would be broadened by enfranchisement, she would become politically enlightened, and would take a deeper interest in what is going on in the world. A boy who has a mother of that sort will grow up into a better man."

Suffrage Exchange

You Want to Employ Someone, or You Want Someone to Employ You—

—in either case you can tell your "want" to many other suffragists in all parts of the United States. You are almost sure to reach the "some one" that you want to hire, or that wants to hire you.

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FOR SALE OR RENT, Adirondack Camp, 10 bedrooms, sleeping porches, open fireplaces, piano, boats, separate cookhouse, icehouse, guesthouse, stable. 80 acres woods, on lake 12 miles long. Suitable for boys' or girls' camp. Mrs. Edward H. Waring, 325 Washington St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

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BOOKS

LIFE OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY, three volumes, $5.00, expressage collect. Mrs. Harper, The Lenox, Washington, D. C.

"What Eight Million Women Want," by Rheta Childe Dorr (practically new), $1; "Mrs. Radford, Humanist," a suffrage drama by Leando Brown, 35c; "Social Welfare in New Zealand," by Hugh H. Rusk, 90c; "The Advance of Woman," by Jane Johnstone Christie, 90c; "Woman's Part in Government," by William H. Allen, 85c. HARRIET PARK, 168 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

Your Neighbors—
How Do They Regard Suffrage?

If they are doubtful or opposed, send them the Woman's Journal for four months—the expense is only a quarter, the result is apt to be another convert. Then you will want that neighbor to read some of our suffrage fliers and pamphlets. LOOK THIS LIST OVER, then send your order at once.

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The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News,
585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

I want you to print the advertisement written below in your "Suffrage Exchange"——weeks. I am enclosing——cents to pay for it.

Name. Address.

If You Are A Working Man:

Do you know that the one amendment which passed in Wyoming at the last election was one to make provision for workmen's compensations? It carried by a vote of 24,258 to 3,915, and because of this vote the Legislature, which has just adjourned, was able to pass the working men's compensation act. Do you realize that Wyoming, where this happened, was the first State to give women the vote? Do you know that six other suffrage States, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona and Kansas, have workmen's compensation laws? Women believe in justice for you. Do you believe in justice for women?

EDITORS OF FARM PAPERS DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE

Mr. Collingwood, of Rural New Yorker, Says Women on Farms Deserve Ballot—Mr. Pierce, of Iowa, Asks Why Right Has Been Denied

Two editors of important farming papers circulating largely in the campaign States of New York, New Jersey and Iowa have come out for equal suffrage. Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of the Rural New Yorker, which has a circulation among farmers of about 160,000, devotes two columns to his advocacy of the question in the issue of March 27, and comes out squarely in favor. James M. Pierce, publisher of the Iowa Homestead, Wisconsin Farmer and other farm journals has also declared emphatically for the enfranchisement of women.

Mr. Collingwood says: "It is because I know so many strong, sensible and clear-headed women that I favor giving them the ballot. I worked for a farmer once who was strongly opposed to suffrage. He said that all the bad women would vote, while all the good ones would stay at home. It gave him a great shock to learn that his own wife wanted the ballot. Here is her answer to him:

"'We will take care of the bad women if you will take care of the bad men!'

"It occurs to me that thousands of men, both in city and in country, do not realize the helpful possibilities of their own wives and daughters. Many a woman who ought to be a partner and real helper has become a plaything or a subordinate. It seems to me that some of those women would acquire new life, new strength of character, and new interest in the responsibilities of suffrage. I think most of them would take the ballot seriously—more so than most other classes of citizens who have been in past history given the right to vote.

"I once heard an orator raving about what he called 'the God-given right to labor.' No one will be likely to deny the fact that the average farmer's wife has this right—usually printed in italics. It is because she does her work promptly and without complaint that agriculture can puff out its chest and make such a showing. Your fat congressman and your black-coated professor can get up and tell about it—and incidentally call for an appropriation—but when you get back to the foundation of it all you strike the brave and patient worker by the kitchen stove. What would you think of a watchmaker who put a fine case on his watch and used the poorest material he could find for the mainspring? How long would his trade last? Yet the farm woman is the mainspring of the farmhouse, and that means the 'inside works' of the nation's business. Go and look at her working outfit, and see what sort of material is put into the mainspring."

Mr. Pierce is no less emphatic. He says:

"I am an advocate of woman suffrage. I believe that most farmers are also. There are few professions or callings in which woman is so helpful a partner as farming. Why have we denied her the right to vote for so long, when we have made her an equal partner in the joys and sorrows of life, in the earning of a livelihood, in all the things that count most? Many a farm has been aided over some spell of adversity by the income of the determined, devoted farm wife with her flock of hens and her churn. We have a million women farmers and farm laborers here in America, to say nothing of that vastly larger army of women workers on the farm who find in four walls and an honest love their only recompense. Yet you and I, by our prejudice and our slowness in adopting reforms, have disfranchised this army of women all these many, many years.

"I rejoice that the grain belt is at last beginning to see the light. It is a foregone conclusion that Iowa women will be voting within the next two or three years, thus adding another State to the brilliant galaxy which has given woman the rights so truly and surely hers. We, of the farm, can advance the day when this will be the case not only in Iowa but in every State of the Union."

The sudden death of a woman who had been for years supposed to be a man lately led to the discovery of her sex. It was found that she had disguised herself as a man because she could thus earn more money to support herself and a widowed sister. And still the anti-suffragists tell us that women get all the pay they really deserve.

ONTARIO PREMIER SCORNS VOTERS

City Councils Ask Franchise for Wives but Government Refuses Even Referendum

The wishes of their electorate seem to have little influence on the politicians that control the Ontario government. For years the City Council of Toronto has memorialized the Legislature to extend the municipal franchise to married women. Last year Toronto, on a popular vote, gave a majority of over 13,000 in favor of the proposition. Seventy-four other municipalities in Ontario memorialized the government to pass the measure. Yet this year, when a delegation of the Canadian Suffrage Association interviewed Premier Hearst, he said that "it had not been proven that the influence of women for good would be enlarged by the possession of the franchise."

Widows and spinsters have had the vote in Ontario for thirty years. The Toronto World says that their influence for good has been enlarged. "Even Premier Hearst would not attempt to deprive Ontario women of the limited privileges they possess in this respect," says the World. As soon as the spinsters or the widows marry, however, it becomes a grave question to the Premier whether their "influence for good would be enlarged."

When the delegation asked the Premier to submit the question to a vote of the Province, he replied that such a referendum would only represent the desire of the men, and what he wanted was the wish of the women.

DEAD MEN VOTE

Some time ago it was discovered in a southern State, says Mrs. Anna Cadogan Etz, that a candidate for whom over a thousand votes had been cast had been dead for over a year.

Now comes the news from Terre Haute that a long list of men long since dead are still on the polling list and their votes are still being cast.

When dead men are not debarred from voting or holding office, it is small wonder that women, educated, moral, law-abiding, but yet disfranchised, should exclaim, "Why this exclusion!"

To teach women the use of voting machines without interfering with the usual time spent on shopping tours, is the object of County Clerk Dave Kehoe of Butte, Mont., who has placed voting machines in all three of Butte's department stores.

HEART SEARCHINGS FOR THE WOMEN VOTERS OF ILLINOIS

Leaflet of Woman's City Club of Chicago Shows Spirit with Which New Voters Enter First Mayoralty Election—"Am I Voting Only for Myself and my Own Family?"

The women of Chicago and Illinois are stirring themselves as never before in this spring election. On April 6 women will vote in all cities of the State for mayor and members of the city council, city clerk, city treasurer, park commissioners, and upon all questions submitted to vote of the electors of the city or political division. This mayoralty election carries with it a larger voting privilege than any yet participated in by Illinois women.

The following are some "Heart Searchings for the Women Voters of Chicago," from a leaflet of the large and important Woman's City Club. They give good food for thought to every voter in every State of the Union:

"On election day, when I drop my ballot in the box, am I voting only for myself and my own family? Do I realize that I represent in this action the 500,000 families of Chicago?

"When I cast my ballot, is it for all the children of all the people, or am I thinking only of the children close to myself?

"On election day, does Chicago hold the first place in my mind, or do I think first of the political party and its advantage? Do I ever allow myself to think 'What's in this for me?'

"When I vote, am I content to be just one more party vote—doing the bidding of some politician? Am I following the old party spoils habit or am I bringing in a new, independent habit of political mind?

"Shall I vote for a man who listens first to the commercial interests, or shall I give the power of my influence to the man who listens to that greatest interest which women naturally represent?

"Do I sincerely represent politically the family and the children? Do I represent in my voting the Human Welfare Interest which is a municipality's chief function to conserve?

"Will I hold fast to this belief that the welfare of human beings is the chief business of a city government?

"Am I, as a voter, doing all in my power to emphasize the idea that 'Civics is the home side of patriotism?' Will I live this patriotism and believe it to be as urgent as a call to die for one's country?

"Chicago asks us to live for her welfare. She asks us to hold firm that city-wide patriotism that wants all the children of all the people to have the best conditions in which to grow."

LAST LAUGHS

A very small boy was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up the road. "Where are you going to take the dog, my little man?" inquired a passer-by.

"I—I'm going to see where—where he wants to go, first," was the breathless reply.

The superiority of man to nature is constantly illustrated. Nature needs an immense quantity of quills to make a goose with, but a man can make a goose of himself with one.

The Friend: "So Mrs. Openhand is dead? What did she die of?"

The Doctor: "Post-mortem insanity."

The Friend: "Post-mortem insanity! Why, I never heard of such a thing."

The Doctor: "Well, it is a form of insanity only discoverable after it is found that a woman has left most of her money for charity."

An American lady at Stratford-on-Avon "gushed" with even more than the usual American fervor. She had not recovered when she reached the railway station, for she remarked to a friend: "And to think that it was from this very platform the immortal bard would depart whenever he journeyed to town!"—Sacred Heart Review.

Policeman: "Come along now, quietly, or it will be the worse for you."

Culprit: "Oi'll not. The magistrate told me last time niver to be brought before him again, an' begorra, I'm goin' to obey his instructions!"

"So she married that awful Jack Rounder? Why, didn't she know that he had been blackballed by every club in town?"

"Yes—that's why she took him. She thought there'd be some chance of keeping him home evenings."—Baltimore American.

W. Morgan Shuster tells this, apropos business depression.

Some time ago a weary looking hobo rambled up the garden walk of a suburban home and meekly tapped on the back-door.

"Lady," he remarked most tearfully, "I don't want you to think I'm a tramp. Until a few weeks ago I had a good hand-laundry, but it failed me, and since then I have hardly had enough to eat."

"That is too bad," remarked the good woman, as she began to hand the hobo all kinds of sandwiches. "How did the laundry come to fail you?"

"It was this way," answered the tramp, stuffing the fodder in his pocket and starting for the gate. "She got tired of workin', and went home to her mother."—Philadelphia Telegram.

A Call to the Women of All Nations

For the International Women's Congress at The Hague on April 28

From many countries appeals have come asking us to call together an International Women's Congress to discuss what the women of the world can do and ought to do in the dreadful times in which we are now living.

We women of the Netherlands, living in a neutral country, accessible to the women of all other nations, therefore, take upon ourselves the responsibility of calling together such an international congress of women. We feel strongly that at a time when there is so much hatred among nations we women must show that we can retain our solidarity and that we are able to maintain a mutual friendship.

Women are waiting to be called together. The world is looking to them for their contribution toward the solution of the great problems of today.

Women, whatever your nationality, whatever your party, your presence will be of great importance.

The greater the number of those who take part in the congress, the stronger will be the impression its proceedings will make.

Your presence will testify that you, too, wish to record your protest against this horrible war, and that you desire to assist in preventing a recurrence of it in the future.

Let our call to you not be in vain!

This call is signed by the Executive Committee, consisting of Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs, President; Dr. Mia Boissevain, Vice President and Secretary; Rosa Manus, Secretary; F. J. Vattier Kraane-Daendels, Treasurer.